SEP 4 1959
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XIX, No. 982 Aug. 20-Aug. 26, 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

President to Europe. Pres. Eisenhower left Andrews AF Base, Maryland aboard a MATS Boeing 707 jet airliner early Aug. 26 for visits to West German Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn, British Prime Min. Macmillan in London & French Pres. de Gaulle in Paris.

Mr. Eisenhower, who was accompanied by State Secy. Herter & other leading Administration officials,* was to meet the Western leaders to hear their views on matters to be discussed during his forthcoming exchange of visits with Premier Khrushchev.

In a statement read to a Washington press conference Aug. 25, the President had declared that his trip was intended "to pledge . . . America's devotion to peace with honor & justice; to support Western unity in opposing, by force if necessary, any agression, and to preserve the defensive strength required for our common security." He said he would urge "each of the responsible officials whom I shall meet, that we, together, restate our readiness to negotiate realistically with the Soviets" on the problems of disarmament & Germany† and "reiterate jointly that regardless of pressure . . . we shall never retreat from our ideals . . . or weaken in our resolution to remain secure as we continue the search for peace."

Mr. Eisenhower told newsmen he had invited Khrushchev to the U.S. because he "wanted to explore for myself whether this man . . . had any intention of making a suggestion that the free world could study" that would "put us all on a better path toward . . . reducing tensions." The President said he also "wanted to make certain that he was . . . in no doubt" as to "America's strength in the industrial . . . or the military sector." Questioned by newsmen about criticism that his exchange with Khrushchev would "erode the Presidential prestige," Mr. Eisenhower replied that "any President that refused finally to use the last atom of prestige or the last atom of his energy" in this "serious business" ought "to be condemned by the American people."

Asked whether he would uphold the U.S.' stated policies toward Communist-dominated East Europe in his talks with Khrushchev, the President said: "While I am here, America will never concede that there has been a . . . working peace . . . until these nations have had the right to express their own convictions . . . opinions & desires about their own fates"; the U.S. "would never cease to use every peaceable means, & I have always emphasized that word peaceable . . . to give them such an opportunity."

(Mr. Eisenhower disclosed that he had been informed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry that Khrushchev would travel in the U.S. as "in effect their head of state" and that he would meet Khrushchev on his arrival.)

(A White House announcement Aug. 22 said Khrushchev would be accompanied by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. as Pres. Eisenhower's personal representative on visits to 7 major U.S. cities. The Canadian Govt. disclosed Aug. 21 that Khrushchev, because of previous commitments, had declined an invitation by Prime Min. Diefenbaker to visit Canada.)

Khrushchev Warns Bonn. A renewed warning that German reunification & settlement of the Berlin problem were possible only on Soviet terms was transmitted by Khrushchev to Adenauer Aug. 17.

The Khrushchev note, made public by the Soviet Tass news agency Aug. 27, apparently to coincide with Pres. Eisenhower's visit to Bonn, said the USSR would never accept Adenauer's demands for German "reunification through the efforts of others" and for "the liquidation of the Socialist system" in East Germany. Western proposals for accomplishing these aims by agreement among the Big 4 were, Khrushchev said, "insolvent."

Khrushchev advised Adenauer to overcome his "hatred for socialism & communism" and to reconcile himself to the "existence of 2 German states" as "an indisputable fact." He warned Adenauer that German unification could be achieved only by West German recognition of the East German Govt. and by negotiations between the 2 German states. He warned that "if you do not follow this sensible road, we want you to know in advance that . . . we shall conclude a [separate] peace treaty" with East Germany.

Khrushchev told Adenauer that West Germany's refusal of Soviet terms for reunification and its simultaneous rearmament as a member of the NATO bloc had given the "impression" that West Germany "cares more for . . . nuclear & missile rearming . . . than for . . . reunification." He said that although Germany was strong industrially & could build a powerful army, the Soviet Army was more powerful & had "rockets in such a quantity & of such a high level as are not possessed by any country in the world."

He warned Adenauer against carrying out plans for equipping West German forces with missiles & nuclear weapons. He stressed that "the bulk of forces spearheaded against he Soviet Union are located in West Germany, France & Britain." Under "such conditions," he warned, "in case of war, the thermonuclear weapons would be exploded on the territory of Western Germany and this would result not in a mere catastrophe but in wholesale destruction."

(Khrushchev had gone to the Crimean resort of Yalta Aug. 6 for a rest & talks with East European leaders before his scheduled visit to the U.S. Sept. 15. Berlin dispatches said Aug. 20 that East German CP First Secy. Otto Grotewohl & Premier Walter Ulbricht had left for the USSR to meet with Khrushchev.) [See p. 263E1]

(The Christian Science Monitor reported Aug. 19 that a recently-published Soviet Communist Party history had confirmed the authenticity of Khrushchev's Feb. 24-25, 1956 denunciation of Stalin at the 20th Soviet CP Congress. Khrushchev, in an impromptu address May 23 to the 3d Soviet Writers Union Congress in Moscow, was said to have confirmed making the anti-Stalin speech and to have explained it as an effort "to prevent a repetition of the grave mistakes of the past . . . to liberate the creative forces of the people, to open the road toward something new" & to create popular "disgust against the

* Deputy Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr., Deputy State Undersecy. Livingston T. Merchant, Asst. Defense Secy. John N. Irwin 2d, White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, Asst. State Secy. Andrew H. Berding, Deputy Asst. State Secy. Ivan White, Dir. Martin J. Hildebrand of the State Dept.'s German Affairs Office.

† Questioned by newsmen about reports that Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower had conveyed to him a Khrushchev offer to grant West Germany control of a corridor to Berlin, Mr. Eisenhower said he had heard of the plan, but that it had not been mentioned by his brother and that Khrushchev had never given any indication that "this is even in his mind as a hint."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower flew to Bonn to start talks with allies before Khrushchev visit.
Khrushchev warned West Germany to settle on Red terms
U.S. extended voluntary A-test suspension to Dec. 31.

United States

Hawaii became 50th state; U.S. flag redesigned for 50th star.
Democrats reportedly shelved plans for civil rights bill.
Congress worked on farm surplus disposal, food stamp, "food for peace" proposals.

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petrification of the party under Stalin.") [See Vol. XVI, pp. 213B1-216G3, 181F3-183B1]

A-Ban Talks Recessed. The U.S.-British-Soviet conference in Geneva on a treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests was recessed Aug. 26 to await the outcome of Pres. Eisenhower's forthcoming talks with Prime Min. Macmillan & Premier Khrushchev. A communiqué issued after the conference's 127th session said negotiations would be resumed Oct. 12. Agreement on a temporary recess of the conference had been reached Aug. 20 by James J. Wadsworth, U.S. delegate, Sir Michael Wright of Britain & Semyon K. Tsarapkin of the USSR.

In final conference action before the recess, Western delegates Aug. 26 approved the report of East-West nuclear experts recommending the launching of earth satellites equipped with monitoring apparatus to detect possible clandestine tests in the upper atmosphere & outer space. They indorsed the prior Soviet approval of the satellite system as an effective detection instrument. [See p. 262F3]

U.S. A-Ban Extended. The State Dept. announced Aug. 26 that the U.S. would not resume the testing of nuclear weapons for the rest of 1959. It said Pres. Eisenhower had ordered the extension of the U.S.' unilateral pledge against nuclear tests from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31 in view of the 6-week recess begun by the Geneva nuclear conference. U.S. officials expressed hope that similar extensions would be ordered by Britain & the USSR. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 353E2]

(The Central Com. of the World Council of Churches, meeting on Rhodes, called on the nuclear powers Aug. 25 to maintain their current voluntary ban on nuclear tests and appealed to any prospective nuclear power, presumably France, not to hold such tests without the permission of other nations. In a message to the meeting, Metropolitan Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate's foreign relations office in Moscow had called on all Christians Aug. 23 to accept the "common moral task" of ending nuclear tests.)

(The 5th World Conference Against A- & H-Bombs, meeting in Hiroshima, issued a Hiroshima Appeal Aug. 7 for the renunciation of nuclear tests & weapons, world disarmament and the "neutralization of West & East Germany and also of Japan & other nations." The appeal, written by leftists, strongly condemned U.S. nuclear bases & policies but generally ignored the existence of Soviet nuclear weapons. The conference, sponsored by the Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs, had been disavowed as political June 10 by the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly. The Japanese Govt. had attacked the sponsoring body July 25 for permitting infiltration of its leadership by active Communists and for receiving substantial funds from Communist China & the USSR.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 332G2]

U.S. Fallout Report. The U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. summarized in a report issued Aug. 22 expert scientific opinion presented in its May 5-8 hearings on dangers to human health & heredity from radioactive fallout from nuclear tests.

The committee presented 2 major conclusions on the fallout danger:

- "Man's exposure to fallout radiation" from "testing already conducted" by the U.S., Britain & USSR (before the voluntary cessation of tests in late 1958) "is & will be relatively small compared to the 'normal background' radiation."
- But if "successive cycles of testing" were continued "over the next 2 generations or less, following the same pattern as the past 5 years . . . a hazard to the world's population could result during this period."

The committee stressed that scientists still disagreed as to the potential health danger from nuclear fallout. It noted that some findings of its 1957 fallout investigation had been found to lack verification. It criticized the Eisenhower Admin. for failure to develop an adequate radiation research program & to fix radiation standards that would be "meaningful" to the public. It urged intensified research by the AEC's Biology & Medicine Division and Public Health Service, "periodic publication of useful information" and "better coordination among Govt. agencies" on the fallout problem.

Other findings of the committee:

Fallout distribution—⅔ of the radioactive debris from nuclear tests had fallen in the Northern Hemisphere, ⅓ in the Southern Hemisphere. There were "localized hotspot areas" in which fallout was unusually high due to radioactive debris deposited by local rainfall. The "relationship of these hotspot areas to worldwide fallout, if any, remains unclear." "The estimated mean residence time of material in the stratosphere is now taken as from one to 5 years compared to the 5 to 10 years estimated in 1957."

Isotopic production—U.S., British & Soviet nuclear tests already have included 90-92 megatons of fission detonations primarily responsible for producing radioactive fallout. Strontium-90 & cesium-137, fission products known to endanger human health, have risen in the human food chain "even more rapidly than the total fallout . . . suggesting that under certain conditions, strontium-90 may be taken up directly without going through the soil." "Information provided . . . suggests that radioactive carbon-14 from past weapons tests could constitute a genetic hazard to the world's population . . . in excess of . . . other radioactive isotopes." "Recent fallout samples have [shown] concentrations of short-lived isotopes which are equal to & in many cases higher than those of . . . strontium-90 & cesium-137." The "short-lived isotopes may be acquiring more significance . . . in view of the fact that fallout from the stratosphere has been proven to be faster than estimated earlier."

Health menace—"The biological significance of low levels of radioactivity is still largely unknown. No resolution was reached on whether or not a threshold level of radiation exists below which effects such as cancer & leukemia do not result." "It was forecast that the average concentration of strontium-90 in human bone from past weapons tests will reach its maximum value in . . . 1962-65." The predicted average dosage from past tests would reach 5 SU (strontium units) for Western populations, 6 SU in the U.S. & 10 SU for Eastern populations during that period. If tests were resumed for 2 generations, "the predicted average concentration in bone will be about 48" SU. "This is close enough to the maximum permissible body burden of 67" SU "to suggest that a hazard to the world's population could result. . . ."

The report said underground nuclear tests could be "conducted with relatively small weapons without contaminating the atmosphere with radioactivity" but that "great practical difficulties exist for testing large or megaton weapons underground." It suggested that "outer space tests can be conducted under conditions . . . which will reduce atmospheric contamination to an as yet unknown degree." [See pp. 150F2-151D1]

(Health-Education-&-Welfare Secy. Arthur H. Flemming was named by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 22 to be chairman of the newly-created Federal Radiation Council.) [See p. 263D1]

●

Laotian Fighting

U.S. Considers Aid. Laotian appeals for U.S. arms & funds to fight Communist-supported rebellion were under consideration by the U.S. Govt., Pres. Eisenhower disclosed Aug. 25.

Mr. Eisenhower said at a Washington news conference that Laos had asked "some help to reinforce their police forces & the units they keep for internal order" and that the U.S. had placed the request "under study as a matter of urgency." The President emphasized that any U.S. aid sent to Laos would be in the form of funds, equipment & training and would not involve the participation of U.S. troops. Questioned by newsmen, he expressed doubt that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had direct authority to call a halt to the Communist-inspired Laotian unrest, but he conceded that "Khrushchev's influence would be an important factor."

State Dept. officials confirmed the same day that Laos had requested assistance to form additional security forces to fight the current Communist penetrations from North Viet Nam. An increase of Laotian forces from 25,000 to 30,000 men reportedly was envisaged.

State Secy. Herter described the current military situation in Laos Aug. 24 as "very dangerous" and said he favored the dispatch of a UN ob-

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 5th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

servation team to threatened Laotian border areas. Herter, meeting with 10 senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations & House Foreign Affairs Coms., reportedly told them that UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld had opposed sending UN observers to Laos unless they were requested by both Laos & Communist North Viet Nam.

Ngon Sananikone, a brother of Laotian Premier Phoui Sananikone & special Laotian envoy to the UN, told newsmen in Washington Aug. 24 that "the sending of . . . [UN] observers is not contrary to our will." Ngon had delivered a Laotian Govt. request for UN aid in ending the Laotian strife to Hammarskjöld Aug. 20. Hammarskjöld & Ngon reportedly had reached agreement Aug. 22 on "diplomatic measures" to deal with the Laotian situation.

(A U.S. State Dept. statement issued Aug. 19 rejected Soviet charges that the Laotian strife had been caused by U.S. violations of Laos' neutrality. It said that a Soviet Foreign Ministry statement broadcast Aug. 17 itself had suggested "Soviet complicity in the Communist interference in Laos' internal affairs." It reiterated denials that there were any U.S. troops, airbases or heavy equipment in Laos or that U.S. training personnel were "directing military operations" in Laos.)

Red Warnings. The Communist Chinese Govt. warned in a Peiping radio broadcast Aug. 21 that "serious consequences" would follow if UN observers were sent to Laotian border areas. It called on Laos & Britain to accept the return to Laos of the Intl. Control Comm. set up by the 1954 Geneva armistice agreement.

The North Viet Namese Foreign Ministry said Aug. 25 that if the Leatian Govt. continued to follow U.S. orders to expand "the civil war" and if U.S. "imperialists" continued "their military interference in Laos," the 2 countries would meet "bitter failure" & "bear the full responsibilility for all disastrous consequences."

(North Viet Namese Pres. Ho Chi Minh conferred in Peiping Aug. 21-26 with Pres. Liu Shao-chi of Communist China before returning to Hanoi from a monthlong Soviet visit.)

Prince Assumes Power. Crown Prince Savang Vathana, 52, was invested Aug. 21 as Laotian regent with full powers to command military & civilian resistance to the Communist-led rebellion. The prince was appointed the previous day by King Sisavang Vong, 74, who reportedly was bedridden & unable to rule in the crisis. The prince was given full powers to act as chief of state, military commander & supreme religious authority of the primarily Buddhist Laotian people.

Communists Advance. Communist-led rebel forces were reported to have penetrated 8 of 12 Laotian provinces by Aug. 25 and to be 35 miles from Luang Prabang, the royal capital, & 50 miles from Vientiane, the administrative capital. Laotian Govt. troops were reported retreating without coordinated resistance, and civilians were said to have begun fleeing Luang Prabang. Govt. spokesmen described the military situation as "serious" Aug. 25 and warned that there would be "deep trouble" when the monsoon season ended in November.

Gen. Ouane Rattikone, Laotian Army chief of staff, said Aug. 18 that 800 Communist guerrillas had begun a drive to separate Phongsaly & Samneua Provinces from the rest of Laos. He reported that 1,000 additional rebels were poised on the Communist Chinese border. Govt. communiqués reported Aug. 20 that rebels had been sighted in 6 Laotian provinces & as far south as the South Viet Namese-Laotian border.

Laotian Army paratroops were dropped Aug. 22 in an effort to reinforce the fortress of Muong Peun in Samuena Province & halt the Communist drive in northern Laos. 475 men were said to have been ferried by 4 Laotian transports & 2 planes rented from Nationalist China's Civil Air Transport line. But Red troops were said to have taken outposts 35 miles from the city of Samneua Aug. 22 and Sop Vieng & Bacadinh, 50 miles from Vientiane, Aug. 23. Gen. Amkha Soukhavong, army commander in northern Laos, said Aug. 23 that Viet Namese refugees supporting North Viet Nam had crossed into Laos from Thailand to join guerrilla & Pathet Lao forces in Vientiane Province. [See pp. 261B1, 258F1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Hawaii Made 50th State. Pres. Eisenhower proclaimed Hawaii the 50th state of the union at a White House ceremony at 4:10 p.m. Aug. 21. He then unfurled the new 50-star U.S. flag, which, under a Presidential order issued the same day, was to become the nation's official flag July 4, 1960. The new flag retained the alternating 13 red & white stripes in honor of the 13 original colonies. The only change was the addition of a 50th 5-pointed white star to the 49 on the rectangular blue field in the flag's upper left corner. As indicated by photo, the stars were arranged in staggered rows—5 6-star rows & 4 5-star rows. [See p. 4F2]

Wide World

William F. Quinn was sworn in as Hawaii's first state governor less than 10 minutes after the statehood proclamation. Hawaii's first 3 Congress members—Sens. Hiram L. Fong (R.) & Oren E. Long (D.) and Rep. Daniel K. Knouye (D.)—were sworn in by the respective houses of Congress Aug. 24. Fong became senior Senator by winning a coin toss. He drew from a box a slip of paper assigning to him the term ending in Jan. 1965. Long drew the term ending in Jan. 1963. The seating of the Hawaiians raised the membership of the Senate to 100 (65 D. & 35 R.) & the number of seats in the House temporarily to 437 (283 D., 153 R. & one vacant).

(Hawaii was the last of 31 areas with territorial status to become a state.) [See p. 241A-C1]

Legislation. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 25 sent Congress 2 special messages in which he renewed his requests for legislation (a) to remove the interest ceilings on long-term government bonds, (b) to increase FHA loan insurance authority and (c) to increase the tax on motor fuels "to put the interstate highway program on a self-supporting pay-as-you-go basis."

In his bond message, the President warned of a "tremendous, inflationary effect" & other "serious repercussions" if the Treasury could borrow only on a short-term basis. The House Ways & Means Committee, by a 14-11 vote (14 D. vs. 10 R. & 1 D.) Aug. 18, had decided to "suspend action" on the bond-interest legislation until 1960. Rep. Burr P. Harrison (Va.) was the only Democrat to vote against killing the measure. Rep. Frank Ikard (D., Tex.) said the bill had been killed because of a dispute over compromising an amendment originally declaring it the "sense of Congress" that the Federal Reserve System should buy U.S. securities on the market when an expansion of credit was desirable. (Sen. Paul H. Douglas [D., Ill.], assailing the proposal to remove interest ceilings on government bonds, said in a radio-TV interview Aug. 16 that Administration plans to raise interest rates under the bill could result in a ½% increase in all interest rates and cost Americans $3½ billion a year.) [See p. 248E1-B2]

In the FHA-highways message, the President urged Congress to adopt the home loan insurance program as a separate bill. He asked that it be removed from an omnibus housing measure (S29359) that "contains features that the Administration finds seriously objectionable" and that he might have to act on (& possibly veto) after Congress' adjournment.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson reported to Mr. Eisenhower at the latter's Gettysburg, Pa. vacation hq.* Aug. 19 that a 1½ billion-bushel wheat carry-over predicted for June 30, 1960 (compared with the 1.3 billion-bushel carry-over July 1, 1959) could raise the government's investment in surplus wheat from the current $3.1 billion to $3½ billion. Benson said that the President, who repeatedly had been rebuffed by Congress in efforts to revamp the wheat program, had decided to appeal to the people by radio & TV before the 1960 session of Congress in an effort to win support for his farm proposals. (Government investments in other farm surpluses: 1.07 billion bu. of corn, $1.903 billion; 6,200,000 bales of cotton, $1.065 billion; 283 million hundredweight of grain sorghum, $689 million; 104 million bu. of barley,

* Mr. Eisenhower ended his working vacation and returned to Washington Aug. 23. [See p. 263E1]

$88 million; 26 million bu. of oats, $35 million.) [See pp. 207B-D1, 243E2]

More Arms Aid Urged. Pres. Eisenhower forwarded to Congress Aug. 20 an urgent recommendation for an increase in military aid to less-developed areas. The proposal was made in the 4th & final report of the President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, headed by William H. Draper Jr.

The unanimous report said a minimum of $2 billion was needed for fiscal 1960 military aid and that "the much lower amount which is likely to be appropriated . . . involves a serious security danger" for the U.S. & free world. Pres. Eisenhower agreed.

"The impression held in some quarters . . . that our military assistance program is too great in relation to the economic development assistance program is not justified," the report said. It warned that "any marked decline in the level of general military-aid deliveries at this time for less-developed areas" would endanger free world security seriously. It pointed out that since fiscal 1954 military-aid deliveries had averaged $2½ billion a year while appropriations averaged only $1½ billion. This was possible because the previous Administration had built up a total of more than $8 billion in unspent aid funds that provided production "lead time" to keep the aid "pipeline" filled. The committee warned that the "pipeline" could not maintained unless appropriations were increased. [See pp. 239G2-240E1]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 21 nominated Pittsburgh lawyer J. Vincent Burke Jr. to be Defense Department general counsel.

The President Aug. 21 nominated Des Moines lawyer Clyde E. Herring to be an ICC member for the remainder of a term expiring Dec. 31, 1963.

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 25 nominated CAB Chrmn. James R. Durfee to be a U.S. Claims Court judge.

The President Aug. 25 nominated N.Y. lawyer David A. Lindsay to succeed Nelson P. Rose as general counsel of the Treasury Department.

Deputy Asst. Postmaster Gen. Artemus E. Weatherbee, 41, was appointed Aug. 25 to be administrative assistant secretary of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 21 nominated as U.S. delegates to the UN General Assembly: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Reps. James G. Fulton (R., Pa.) & Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.); ex-Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson; Henry Cabot Lodge, permanent UN representative (renominated).

The President Aug. 21 accepted the resignations of Amb.-to-Belgium John Clifford Folger, 63, & Amb.-to-Paraguay Walter C. Ploeser, 52.

CONGRESS

Rights Bill Shelved? John D. Morris reported in the N.Y. Times Aug. 20 that Democratic leaders had dropped efforts for the House to pass a civil rights bill at the current session. He said they planned to have the Senate pass a "moderate" bill and to defer House passage until 1960.

Watered-down versions of Administration civil rights proposals had been adopted by a 4-3 vote of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee July 15 & by a 17-13 vote of the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 5. But the measures were blocked in the Senate Judiciary Committee & by Chrmn. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) of the House Rules Committee. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) & Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) Aug. 25 introduced a motion to bring the Senate bill to the floor by discharging the Senate committee from further consideration of it. Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) of the Senate subcommittee started another effort to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee by filing Aug. 17 an 8-point civil rights bill as a series of amendments to a pending bill on federal court jurisdiction that had been sponsored by Sen. John L. McClelland (D., Ark.) & approved by the Senate Government Operations Committee.

The Senate subcommittee bill would (a) extend the Civil Rights Commission's life from Sept. 9, 1959 to Jan. 31, 1961 and (b) require state election registrars to preserve federal ballots for 18 months & other federal voting records for 3 years and produce them for inspection on the request of the U.S. Attorney General.

The House bill would (a) extend the CRC's life for 2 years, (b) require the preservation of federal election records for 2 years and give the Attorney General the right to inspect them, (c) make it a federal crime to interfere, by threats or violence, with courts' school desegregation orders, (d) make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing or setting afire a building or vehicle, (e) authorize the federal government to provide schooling for children of military personnel where local schools were closed by integration.

Hennings' amendments contained the Senate subcommittee bill's provisions and also would (a) require that tests of eligibility for voting be preserved for 3 years for examination, (b) empower the Attorney General to start civil suits in civil rights cases, (c) put Congress on record as declaring that segregation violated the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under law, (d) authorize technical aid to help communities desegregate, (e) make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombings, (f) authorize federal schooling of children of military personnel in areas with closed schools.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers had told the House Judiciary subcommittee Mar. 11: "Further authority for the federal government to start lawsuits [in rights cases] might do more harm than good at this time"; "the image of the federal government attempting to dominate the states is apt to infuriate the people of the states & the localities and is likely to harden the resistance and make a solution more difficult"; "sometimes progess can be made a lot faster without litigation. If you have everybody in a state against you, there's not much you can do with law enforcement." [See pp. 244A-B1, 43A1-B2]

Farm Surplus Disposal. A bill (HR8609) extending the program of overseas disposal of farm surpluses (under Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development & Assistance Act of 1954) for an additional year was passed Aug. 20 by 305-53 House vote and sent to the Senate.

Before passage of the Administration-sponsored measure, however, the House added, by 232-127 vote, an Administration-opposed amendment under which needy families could be given free stamps redeemable for food at regular groceries. The Agricultural Secretary, who could invoke or ignore the stamp plan at his own discretion, would be authorized to dispose annually of up to $1 billion worth of surplus food for stamps.

The overseas disposal provisions, which would be extended until Dec. 31, 1960, would authorize the sale of another $1½ billion worth of surplus farm products for foreign currencies and would permit the government to give away $300 million worth.

A separate mandatory food stamp bill (HR1359) had been killed by the House Rules Committee Aug. 19.

Legislation to continue the overseas disposal program for 3 years but to expand it & retitle it the "Food for Peace Act of 1959" was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 7 & by the Senate Agriculture Committee Aug. 25.

Based on a bill introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.)—opposed by the State & Agriculture Departments but including some Administration-backed ideas—the "food for peace" measures would: (a) authorize grants of up to $250 million annually in surplus crops for foreign famine & disaster relief; (b) permit foreign currencies obtained by the disposal program to be used as loans to promote trade & long-term economic development, assist education, raise living standards and aid other programs; (c) authorize "national food reserves," the storage of U.S. surpluses abroad to meet overseas needs; (d) provide for a Presidentially-appointed food-for-peace administrator in the Agriculture Department to run the program.

Sen. Frank Church (D., Ida.), a sponsor of the "food for peace" plan, said it would permit the substitution of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars in some U.S. loan programs. Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), also a sponsor, had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 10 that the program would make it possible to send surplus foods abroad at less cost than it would take to store them in the U.S. John C. Lynn, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, testified July 8 that his organization opposed the plan as an "elaborate give-away" that would make underdeveloped nations completely & indefinitely dependent on U.S. surpluses. [See p. 247C-D2]

State Tax Curb. A bill (S2524) to limit the power of states to tax inter-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 22

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,601	*$19,619	*$21,086
Currency circulation	*$32,051	*$32,071	*$31,295
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$28,766	*$28,688	*$29,121
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$915	*$912	*$804
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,853,144,149	$11,157,413,857	$10,957,440,447
England note circulation	*£2,143.911	*£2,180.646	*£2,058.86
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,762,210	13,879,815	12,270,245
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	241.54	241.91	206.08
Bond sales (par value)	$24,811,000	$30,325,200	$24,130,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.11	86.25	88.51
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	48,865	83,667	34,813
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,822,575	6,788,975	6,838,935
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,840,000	7,185,000	7,890,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,648	*13,675	*12,850
Carloadings (cars)	[b]532,304	544,464	619,204
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.34⅝	$2.34	$2.22¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.54¼	$1.56	$1.65⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.331	$.3315	$.363
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$39.83	$39.83	$41.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.95	$5.93	$6.49
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.3	119.2	118.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]132	131	124
Failures (Aug. 13)‡	269	274	262

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 107 cities, Aug. 12 [b] Aug. 15 [c] Aug. 8 [d] Aug. 18

Inflation Fear Dwindles. The immediate threat of inflation probably has been averted, according to Administration views reflected Aug. 16 in the first "educational" statement of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. The 8-member committee, headed by Vice Pres. Nixon, proposed 3 national economic goals in a report entitled "What Do We Really Want From Our Economy?" The goals were (a) economic growth, (b) maximum employment opportunities, (c) "reasonable stability of the price level." A committee member who refused to be identified said the committee's main concern was with economic growth. The report said production could be expanded only by improving health, education & skills, by wisely developing natural resources, by expanding science & technology and by improving equipment, organization & management. [See p. 207A2-A3]

Living Costs at Peak. The consumer price (cost-of-living) index, mounting to record levels for 4 consecutive months, rose in July to 124.9% of the 1947-49 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Aug. 21. About ¼ of the increase from the 124½% of June was blamed on sales tax rises (especially in Illinois & Arizona). The cost of food, rising to 119.4% of the 1947-49 average, was .4% above the June level but 1.9% below the July 1958 figure. The increase in the index meant pay raises averaging 2¢ an hour for about 1,000,000 union members whose "escalator" wage contracts were geared to the consumer price index. Hersey E. Riley, chief of the BLS' price division, said average spendable earnings (after federal tax deductions) of factory workers had declined about 85¢ weekly (about 1%) between June & July to $80.85 for a worker with 3 dependents & $73.31 for a worker without dependents. [See pp. 244A1, 225C2]

state business was passed by 62-32 Senate vote Aug. 20 and sent to the House. The House Aug. 25 substituted its own measure (HJRes450) for the Senate one and sent it to the Senate Aug. 25 as S2524. The Senate version would exempt firms from state or local income taxes in states in which they maintained no place of business even though they sent salesmen to solicit orders there. The House version, providing the exemption for 1959-60, would direct the judiciary committees of both houses to recommend a permanent measure by Feb. 1, 1961. (The legislation had been spurred by a February Supreme Court decision upholding Louisiana's right to tax Brown-Forman Distillers income from sales in Louisiana even though Brown-Forman had no office in Louisiana and only sent men to arrange window displays in Louisiana liquor stores.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Steel Strike Data. Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell Aug. 19 released a fact-finding report on the steel strike that showed steel industry wages, prices & profits exceeding those of most other sectors of the economy. The report said:

- "Steel wages . . . rose by greater percentages & by greater absolute amounts than wages in most of the economy" between Jan. 1950 & the summer of 1959. Gross hourly steelworker earnings rose $1.43 or 85% and spendable earnings (for a steelworker with 3 dependents) 44% during this period. "In terms of average hourly earnings, steel wages are higher than those in most other industries. The May 1959 average of $3.10 in the steel industry compared with $2.23 in manufacturing as a whole, $2.68 in automobiles." Annual steelworker earnings averaged $5,350 in 1957 but were cut by the recession to $4,840 in 1958.
- Steel output per wage employe man-hour "increased by about 74%" from 1940 to fiscal 1959. Output per wage employe man-hour increased by 3% annually in steel, by 3.7% in the economy as a whole during 1947-57.
- "Employment costs per unit of steel output have increased because money wages plus supplements per man-hour have risen more than output per man-hour. . . . Employment costs for wage employes per unit of output increased about 125% from 1940 to 1957." Steel employment costs dropped from 37% of total revenues before 1940 to 33%-35% during most postwar years.
- "Steel prices have risen higher & faster than wholesale prices in general & much more than retail prices. Comparing the first half of 1959 with the 1940 average," wholesale prices of all commodities rose an average of 134%, the consumer price index rose 107% and steel prices rose 178%. "The [178%] increase in average prices of steel products since 1940 has exceeded the [131%] rise in employment cost per ton of steel. . . ."
- Postwar steel profits (after taxes) "per dollar of sales have been higher than the comparable ratio for all manufacturing. The difference has widened . . . starting in 1955. . . . Net profits as a rate of return on stockholders' equity in the steel industry have been lower than those in all manufacturing during most of the postwar [& apparently prewar] years" but have exceeded the rate for other industries in Jan.-June 1959.
- Capital investment per steelworker rose from $9,000 in 1947 to $20,000 in 1957. [See pp. 224B3-225A2]

Negro Home Blasted. The home of George Rayfield & his family, Negroes who had moved to the previously all-white Collins Park community of Wilmington, Del. in February, was damaged by an explosion Apr. 7 and wrecked by a 2d blast Aug. 2. Both times the family was away from home. State police, acting on FBI tips, arrested 6 white men Aug. 8 in connection with at least one of the explosions. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 408D3, 332F2]

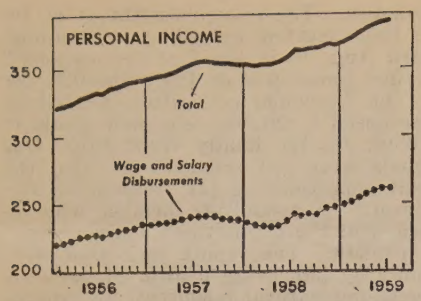
●

Personal incomes in the U.S. rose from a total of $347½ billion in 1957 to a record $356 billion in 1958, the Commerce Department reported Aug. 23. Per capita income rose from $2,043 to $2,057 in the same period. But the department's Office of Business Economics reported that "price increases more than counter-balanced this small rise" and that the average American's purchasing power therefore fell slightly. The highest per capita incomes (more than $2,500) were reported for Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, New York, Nevada, California & New Jersey. Total personal incomes declined in only 4 states: Indiana, down 11% between 1957 & 1958; West Virginia, down 4%; Ohio & Michigan, down 2% each. [See pp. 244D1, 257F2]

Annual income rates (seasonally adjusted) in billions of dollars:

	July	June	July '58
Total personal incomes	[r]$384.1	[r]$383.8	$363.5
Non-farm	368.1	367.8	345.7
Wages & salaries	261.2	261.7	243.2
Manufacturing	86.7	87.7	76.1
Govt. (all levels)	45.9	45.6	47.7
Proprietors' incomes:			
Business & professional	34.8	34.7	32.4
Farm	12.2	12.1	14.1
Rental incomes (personal)	12.0	12.0	11.8
Dividends	13.3	13.1	12.6

[r] Record



Commerce Department graph contrasts total personal incomes with wage & salary disbursements in the U.S. during the years 1956-58 & the first 7 months of 1959; figures represent annual rates in billions of dollars; back pay to federal employes is included in the June-Aug. 1958 data.

FOREIGN

Algeria. U.S. support for settling the Algerian rebellion "in a way acceptable to all concerned, permitting the peaceful development of Algeria with France as its friend & partner," was voiced Aug. 21 by Joseph C. Satterwaithe, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for African Affairs. Satterwaithe, addressing the Chautauqua (N.Y.) Institution, said the "struggle in Algeria" had "prevented consummation of a North African federation, or 'Greater Maghreb,' perhaps in close association with France." [See p. 257D3]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Aug. 25 that French troops had killed or captured 739 rebels during the week ended Aug. 23. French troops claimed to have ambushed a meeting of rebel leaders near Mecheria Aug. 24, killing 6 & capturing 11. [See p. 265F3]

A 24-inch pipeline linking the Hassi Messaoud oil fields with the Mediterranean port of Bougie was completed Aug. 25. The 420-mile line was expected to carry 1,000,000 tons of oil annually by 1960. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 39F3]

Britain. A fuel cell capable of producing 5 kw. of electricity (about 5 hp.) from the chemical reaction of hydrogen & oxygen in a caustic soda electrolyte was demonstrated Aug. 24 at a factory near Cambridge. The cell, developed by Francis T. Bacon for the Fuel & Power Ministry, was based on chemical principles established in 1947 by O. K. Davtyan, a Soviet scientist. The cell was said to work at a generating efficiency of 65%, compared with 30% for power stations using conventional fuels & 36% for diesel engines.

The 800,000-member Natl. Union of General & Municipal Workers voted Aug. 21 to reverse its previous call for unilateral British nuclear disarmament & to support Labor Party proposals for British leadership of a "non-nuclear club." [See p. 206B2]

Anglican Pastor Rice Alforth Harris, 72, of St. Andrew's Mission Church in Carshalton, suburban London, was ousted from his church & denounced Aug. 24 by Bishop Arthur Mervyn Stockwood for having conducted Roman Catholic rites.

Canada. Premier Joseph Smallwood's Liberal Party retained control of the Newfoundland Legislature in provincial elections held Aug. 20. Liberals won 31 seats, Conservatives 3 & the United Newfoundland Party 2 seats in the 36-member Legislature. The Labor-supported Newfoundland Democratic Party failed to elect any candidates. [See pp. 111C1, 103A1]

Discovery of new oil & gas deposits in the Yukon Territory 200 miles northeast of the former gold-rush center of Dawson was disclosed Aug. 18 by Resources Min. Alvin Hamilton. [See p. 217E3]

East Germany. Farmers in the village of Rothemeuhl, Mecklenburg, were reported to have demonstrated Aug. 19-20 against government efforts to intensify farm collectivization. Bonn dispatches said Aug. 22 that the demonstrations had been planned to protest the jailing of Edward Roquette, a villager, for resisting collectivization. [See p. 170G1]

France. Agreements announced in Paris Aug. 18 by French & U.S. officials provided for simplified formalities for the travel & residence of French & U.S. citizens doing business in either country. The new convention was the first revision of the Franco-U.S. Treaty of Amity & Commerce signed in 1788.

India. Prime Min. Jigme Dorji of Bhutan arrived in India Aug. 23 to confer with Prime Min. Nehru on strengthening defenses along Bhutan's northern frontier with Tibet. Dorji told newsmen in Calcutta that Communist China had increased its forces on the Bhutan-Tibet border and had cut off Bhutan's trade with Tibet. He warned that if Red China tried "to take over Bhutan, we will stand & fight." But, he conceded, "who has the strength, in this area, to oppose the Chinese?"

Nehru told the upper house of Parliament Aug. 25 that India would defend Bhutan & Sikkim in "any attack" on the Himalayan kingdoms. He asserted, however, that he could not "imagine [that] any foreign authority" would attempt to infringe on the sovereignty of Bhutan or Sikkim.

2 Communist Chinese penetrations of Indian territory from Tibet were reported Aug. 21 by the Times of India. Chinese troops were said to have crossed into the Towang area of the Northwest Frontier Agency and Ladakh Province of Kashmir & Jammu. [See p. 266B2, 139B1]

The Indian Govt.'s dismissal of Kerala State's Communist regime & imposition of Presidential rule in the province was indorsed by a 270-38 vote of the Lower House of the Indian Parlt. Aug. 20. Nehru, addressing Parlt. on the Kerala situation, had declared Aug. 19 that "communism is out of date" and "the application of it in some countries is utterly wrong." [See p. 249B1]

Food Min. Ajit Prasad Jain resigned from the cabinet Aug. 22 to protest Govt. trading in food grains & the imposition of food trade controls without adequate supervision.

Indonesia. Financial decrees issued Aug. 24 by Pres. Sukarno devalued Indonesia's currency, wiped out speculative fortunes in private hands and revised Indonesian export trade regulations. The decrees (1) devalued the commercial trading rate for the Indonesian rupiah from 30 to the U.S. dollar to 45 and abolished the basic rupiah rate of 11.4 to the dollar; (2) devalued all 500 & 1,000 rupiah notes in circulation to 1/10 of their face value; (3) froze 90% of all funds in excess of 25,000 rupiahs in any bank account; (4) abolished the export certificate system but replaced it with a 20% tax on export profits & graduated taxes ranging up to 200% on imports. The decrees, announced as curbs on "speculators & profiteers," were believed to have ruined many businessmen. The Jakarta stock exchange, more than 100 Indonesian banks & most major stores failed to open Aug. 25. [See p. 266B-C3]

34 persons were reported killed Aug. 25 in terrorist raids in West Java. [See p. 177B3]

Kenya. The formation of a new African political party, the Kenya Independence Movement, was announced in Nairobi Aug. 24 by Tom Mboya, Kenya African leader. Party aims: the release from forced residence of Jomo Kenyatta, alleged Mau Mau leader; the opening of Kenya's fertile "white highlands" to African farmers; 8 years' education for all African children; more civil service jobs & equal voting rights for Africans. [See pp. 234F1, 129G3]

Malaya. The dominant Alliance Party of ex-Prime Min. Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman was returned to power in general elections Aug. 19. Final returns Aug. 20 gave the Alliance Party 73 seats in the 104-member Malayan Legislative Assembly, the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 13, Socialist Front 8, People's Progressive Party 4, Independents 3, Malayan Party 1, Negara Party 1.

Tengku Abdul Rahman was sworn in as prime minister Aug. 21. He pledged to support private enterprise in Malaya. [See pp. 170F3, 130C1, 46A1]

The new Malayan cabinet: Prime Min.—Tengku Abdul Rahman; Deputy Prime Min., Defense & Internal Security Min.—Dato Abdul Razak bin Hussein; Finance—Tan Siew Sin; External Affairs & Acting Commerce & Industry Min.—Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman; Interior & Justice—Inche Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman; Health—V. T. Sambanthan; Agriculture & Acting Education Min. —Inche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak; Works, Posts & Telecommunications—Inche Sardon Jubir; Labor & Social Welfare—Ong Yoke Lin; Natural Resources —Inche Bakaman bin Samsuddin; Transport—Inche Abdul Rahman bin Talib.

Nigeria. The Nigerian & Ghana trades union congresses, meeting jointly in Lagos, agreed Aug. 23 to form the nucleus of a West African Federation of Trades Unions. [See p. 239C2]

Nyasaland. The governing Legislative Council was ordered increased from 23 to 27 members Aug. 24 with the addition of 2 African members (total 7) and 2 Govt. members (total 14). European & Asian representation remained fixed at 6 members. 2 African members would be appointed to the Executive Council for the first time. Gov. Sir Robert Armitage,

who was to nominate the 2 new African members of the Legislative Council, announced the same day the ousters of African members H. P. Chipembere & M. W. K. Chiume from the Legislative Council. [See p. 66D2]

Red China. Premier Chou En-lai denounced "right conservatism" Aug. 24 in what was believed to be an attack on conservative Communist Party elements seeking moderation of Red China's campaign for a "great leap forward" in production. Chou demanded greater austerity & increased efforts to meet output goals. [See p. 267D1]

Singapore. Prime Min. Lee Kuan Yew & British Comm. Sir William Goode announced agreement Aug. 23 on formation of a joint committee for consultation on Singapore's defense & external affairs, both controlled by Britain. [See p. 187G2]

Soviet Union. The dismissal of Latvian republican Deputy Premier Eduards K. Berklavs was disclosed by the Soviet CP magazine Partinaya Zhizn Aug. 24. An article written by Latvian Premier Villis T. Lacis said Berklavs had been ousted for opposing the planned Latvian contribution to the Soviet 7-year plan and for demanding that Latvian investments be expanded in the field of consumer goods for the republic. [See p. 189F3]

The completion of a 10,000-mile underwater survey of the North Atlantic & the Barents Sea by the scientific survey submarine Severyanka was reported Aug. 20.

The 106-member N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Leonard Bernstein, opened a Soviet tour Aug. 22 with a concert in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatory hall.

South Africa. The revision of plans for establishing full race segregation in the Ciskei area of Cape Province by creating an all-African Bantustan in the nearby Transkei African Reserve was disclosed Aug. 23 by Bantu Development Min. M. D. C. de Wet Nel De Wet Nel assured white merchants that they would not be forced out of non-white areas by apartheid. He said it would be many generations before Africans could handle trade in African areas. He said Indian traders would be removed from African areas to prevent "racial friction."

More than 1,300 African women were said to have been arrested & 900 of them jailed by Aug. 24 for anti-white rioting & demonstrations in Natal Province. 39 women & one man were arrested Aug. 20 after clashing with police outside a courthouse in Escourt. 186 women were arrested in the Port Shepstone area Aug. 21 for armed attacks on Govt. cattle-dipping stations. 200 women were dispersed by armed police in Camperdown Aug. 24 after they had walked 35 miles from Durban to present grievances to their Native Affairs Commissioner. [See p. 267C2]

Southern Rhodesia. A Govt. tribunal charged Aug. 12 that African Natl. Congress branches in Northern & Southern Rhodesia & Nyasaland had plotted "the coordinated use of violence to dissipate security forces" and overthrow the 3 states' Govts. It said secret testimony & seized documents had shown "a close liaison" between the African groups on seeking African self-rule by violence, strikes, boycotts & infiltration of unions & Govt. services. [See pp. 267A1, 250E3]

Tanganyika. The discovery of human fossils believed to be 600,000 years old in Oldoway Gorge, Tanganyika was announced Aug. 23 by Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, British expert on African anthropology. This was considered the earliest known fossil evidence of human life. [See p. 259B1]

Tibet. The exiled Dalai Lama charged Aug. 24 that "more Chinese than Tibetans now [were] in my country" and "the complete extermination of the Tibetan race in its own motherland is now in progress." He told newsmen in Mussoorie, India that 80,000 Tibetans had been killed during the Tibetan revolt. He said 50,000 Khamba tribesmen were continuing the revolt in the Chamdo & Giamda areas of eastern Tibet.

Commenting on Indian reports Aug. 18 that the Panchen Lama, Chinese-appointed puppet ruler of Tibet, had been arrested in Lhasa for plotting a new anti-Communist revolt, the Dalai Lama described him as a "man with feeling for his country, people & religion" and said he had every reason to believe the report. [See pp. 219A3, 203D-F3]

Tunisia. Pres. Habib Bourguiba announced Aug. 20 that Tunisia had ended its customs union with France and was negotiating a new accord to free Tunisian traders of franc-zone restrictions on their commerce with the dollar zone. Bourguiba said Tunisians would be free to buy dollar-market goods as long as their purchases coincided with Tunisian economic needs. [See pp. 267F2, 47E1]

West Germany. Ex-Lt. Gen. Hasso von Manteuffel was convicted of homicide & sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment Aug. 21 by a Duesseldorf court for ordering the summary execution of a German private who fled his post on the Russian front in Jan. 1944. [See p. 267G2]

Helmut Michel, Duesseldorf auto dealer, disclosed Aug. 21 that he had cancelled agreements to import Russian cars under the 1958 Soviet-West German trade agreement because Soviet officials could promise the delivery of only 900 vehicles. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 139E2]

Yugoslavia. Substantial increases in Yugoslav industrial production & exports were reported Aug. 8 by the N.Y. Times. These figures were cited: industrial output—10% above Jan.-June 1958 in the same period of 1959, a 13% average annual rise since 1956; agriculture—a 13% average annual increase, a record 4 million-ton 1959 grain crop expected; personal income —21½% above Jan.-June 1958 in the same period of 1959; exports—66.421 billion dinars ($221 million) during Jan.-June 1959, up 8% over the same period of 1958 (achieved by a 25% increase in industrial exports after agricultural exports had dropped by 23% due to the 1958 drought); imports—102.687 billion dinars in Jan.-June 1959, a drop of 4% compared with 1958; national income—a 12.4% average annual increase since 1956; investment in basic resources—a 13.3% annual increase since 1956. [See pp. 211B3, 95E2]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba. 10 alleged counter-revolutionaries aboard an arms-laden C-46 from the Dominican Republic were duped Aug. 13 into landing at Trinidad airport in Las Villas Province, held by Premier Fidel Castro's troops. The plane & occupants then were captured in a gun battle in which the other 2 occupants, a Castro Army officer & a civilian were killed. The plane's pilot, Lt. Col. José Antonio Soto, who had flown ousted dictator Fulgencio Batista to safety in the Dominican Republic when his regime fell, was seriously wounded.

In a 5-hour TV address Aug. 14-15, Castro, who had been present at the skirmish, credited Cuban Army Maj. William A. Morgan of Toledo with master-minding the plane's capture. Castro said Morgan had convinced Dominican dictator Rafael L. Trujillo that he headed a counter-revolutionary plot against Castro and had asked by radio that a plane be sent to Trinidad airport, held by his (Morgan's) troops. Castro, who was 33 Aug. 13, charged that the Organization of American States & U.S. had supported the plot.

Morgan said in Havana Aug. 6 that he had been offered $1,000,000 by a Trujillo agent in March to lead an attack on the Castro government and that the conspiracy had been allowed to build up, with Castro's knowledge, until its culmination in the plane landing. Morgan said he had received arms from the Dominican consul in Miami. [See pp. 259E3-260B1, 267C3]

Armando Cainas Milanes, arrested Aug. 8 as a leader of the plot, was granted a writ of habeas corpus Aug. 17 by the Havana Court of Appeals. It was the first granted to any one accused of counter-revolutionary activity. [See pp. 259G3, 260B1]

36 persons, including 34 high-ranking Batista military officers, were given 5-25-year prison sentences by a military court in Havana June 1. Among those sentenced: Gen. Eulogio Cantillo, who had taken command of the armed forces Jan. 1 (10 years); ex-Information Min. Ernesto de la Fe (15 years); ex-Defense Min. Nicolas Perez Hernandez (20 years); Brig. Gen. Julio Sanchez Gomez, ex-head of La Cabana Fortress (25 years); Col. Carlos Cantillo, ex-military intelligence chief (20 years); Col. Hernando Hernandez, ex-National Police chief already serving a 30-year sentence (20 years). [See p. 164B2]

(Batista left his Dominican exile with a party of 15 by plane Aug. 19 and arrived Aug. 20 in Lisbon, where he had been granted political asylum.

It was reported that he planned to live on the Portuguese island of Madeira.) [See p. 259F3]

Dominican Republic. A U.S. grand jury indicted 7 persons in Miami June 5 on charges of conspiring to smuggle arms from Miami to the Dominican Republic. These 5 of the indicted men had been arrested with 7 other persons in the seizure of an arms-laden plane May 22 at Miami Intl. Airport: Augusto Ferrando, Dominican consul in Miami; Miami policeman Joseph Liquori; Leonard Trento of Newark, N.J.; Dominic E. Bartone of Ohio; pilot Samuel E. Poole Jr. of Tampa. Also indicted: N.J. businessman Charles Colle (alias Larry Lamarca) & N.Y. attorney Sidney Neubauer.

Homer Bigart reported in the N.Y. Times Aug. 9 that Dominican exiles had recruited Puerto Rican youths in New York to fight against the Trujillo regime. He said recruits were given plane tickets to Cuba, where they received a 3-month course in guerilla tactics. The training camp was reported to be in San Diego, a small town in Cuba's Pinar de Rio Province.

Ex-Cuban Army officer Eusebio Mario Izquiero Monzon said in Port-au-Prince, Haiti July 27 that he had deserted from an invasion force of Cuban exiles & foreign mercenaries, led by Cuban Gen. Eleuterio Pedraza, that was being trained in the Dominican Republic to invade Cuba. [See p. 267C3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. (Helen) Flanders Dunbar (Mrs. Raymond Squier), 57, a psychiatrist, pioneer in psychosomatic medicine; Aug. 21 in South Kenn, Conn. of apparently accidental drowning in her swimming pool.

Sir Jacob Epstein, 78, N.Y.-born controversial English sculptor ("Ecce Homo," "Adam," "Genesis"); Aug. 19 in London. (Esteemed by many critics as the greatest portrait sculptor of his time, Epstein fought for 30 years—without too much success—to win acceptance of his larger works, many on Biblical themes, which frequently were denounced as blasphemous, hideous & obscene.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 105E2]

G. Edward Escher, 84, pres. (1898-1944) of White Construction Co. (which built New York's Yankee Stadium & Hayden Planetarium); Aug. 14 in Summit, N.J.

Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, 76, Washington police chief during 1932 bonus march of unemployed World War I veterans; Aug. 9 in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Frank (Francis) Godwin, 69, cartoonist ("Rusty Riley" cartoon strip), illustrator; Aug. 5 in New Hope, Pa.

Theresa Helburn (Mrs. John Baker Opdyke), 72, co-director & administrator (with Lawrence Langner) of Theatre Guild, producer of some of New York's greatest theatrical hits; Aug. 18 in Norwalk, Conn. of heart attack.

Jean Hugard, 86, Australian-born magician, inventor of dangerous act in which bullets were fired at but did not penetrate cloth square he held in front of him (a trick that subsequently claimed the lives of 12 other magicians), author of books on magic, editor of magicians' monthly; Aug. 14 in New York.

Eugene Kormendi, 72, Rumanian-born sculptor; Aug. 14 in Washington.

Msgr. Fermin E. Lafitte, 70, Roman Catholic archbishop of Buenos Aires since July, a leader in opposition to Peronist dictatorship, vicar general of Argentinian armed forces since 1957; Aug. 8 in Rio Santiago, Argentina of heart attack.

Wanda Landowska (Mrs. Henri Lew), 80, Polish-born harpsichordist who revived much ancient music; Aug. 16 in Lakeville, Conn.

Vivian C. McCollom, 57, national YMCA chairman since 1956, pres. Allentown Converting Co. (textiles); Aug. 12 in Ridgewood, N.J.

Albert Namatjira, 57, Australian aborigine landscape painter; Aug. 8 in Alice Springs, Australia of heart attack.

Dr. Louise Pearce, 74, physician, co-discoverer & co-developer of tryparsamide as cure for sleeping sickness in Belgian Congo in 1919, co-discoverer of rabbit cancer; Aug. 9 in New York.

Selig Pearlman, 70, Polish-born labor economist, U. of Wis. economics prof. 1927-59, author of "A Theory of the Labor Movement"; Aug. 14 in Philadelphia of stroke.

David Pinski, 87, a Russian-born pioneer of modern Yiddish literature, novelist & playwright, a founder of Farband Labor Zionist Org., ex-pres. Jewish National Workers Alliance; Aug. 12 in Haifa, Israel.

Dr. Cornelius Packard Rhoads, 61, director of Sloan Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research since 1945, scientific director of Memorial Center for Cancer & Allied Diseases; Aug. 12 in Stonington, Conn. of heart attack.

Salman Schocken, 81, Polish-born founder of pre-Nazi German department store chain, Zionist, founder of Schocken Publishing house in Palestine in 1936, Schocken Books in the U.S. in 1945; Aug. 6 in Pontresina, Switzerland.

Don Luigi Sturzo, 87, anti-fascist Roman Catholic priest who founded Italian Partito Popular, which became Christian Democratic Party, life Senator since 1952; Aug. 8 in Rome.

Dr. Oskar Vogt, 90, director of Institute for Brain Research in Neustadt, Germany, brain surgeon, neurologist, director of Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research in Berlin before his 1937 ouster by Nazis; Aug. 3 in Freiburg, Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS

Philippine inter-island ship Pilar II sank Aug. 20 off Palawan island in Typhoon Iris with a loss of about 90 lives, it was reported Aug. 22. [See p. 268C3]

Earthquakes in West Yellowstone, Mont. Aug. 17-20 killed about 10 vacationers. 60 persons were injured in rock slides.

Earthquake in southern Formosa Aug. 15 killed 16 persons & injured 80. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 287D3]

Crash of a chartered British Transair 2-engine DC-3 on fog-hidden Montseny Mt. near Barcelona Aug. 19 killed all 29 passengers & 3 crewmen. [See p. 212A3]

Sacred elephant, who ran wild after stepping on some hot coals during a Buddhist religious procession in Kandy, Ceylon Aug. 19, crashed into spectators and killed 14 of them.

Explosion of an 8-story ink-&-plastics warehouse in Rio de Janeiro Aug. 23 killed at least 10 firemen who were fighting a fire there.

Death toll in the Aug. 7 Roseburg, Ore. dynamite truck explosion rose to 13 Aug. 15. [See p. 260G2]

Gabriel Genovese was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment July 1 in New York for acting as an unlicensed undercover fight manager for ex-lightweight boxer Ludwig Lightburn in 1956. [See p. 188G2]

Arthur LeRoy Wright, 41, merchant seaman & youngest of 9 Negro defendants in the 1931 Scottsboro, Ala. rape trial, shot & killed himself Aug. 16 in New York after killing his wife, Kathleen, 36. She had admitted infidelities. (The rape charges against Wright & 4 of the other Scottsboro Boys were dropped in 1937.) [See Vol. XII, p. 84P]

MARRIED

Steven Clark Rockefeller, 23, son of N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, to Anne Marie Rasmussen, 19, an ex-maid in the Rockefeller household; Aug. 22 in Soegne, Norway.

Sir Thomas Beecham, 80, British orchestra conductor, to his secretary, Shirley Hudson, 27; Aug. 10 in Zurich, Switzerland (his 3d).

NEW BOOKS

Arturo's Island. By Elsa Morante. Trans. from Italian by Isabel Quigley. Adolescent boy grows to manhood on Neapolitan island, becomes aware of his father's bisexuality. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 272 pp., $4.50)*

Brown Girl, Brownstones. By Paule Marshall. West Indian immigrants in Brooklyn. Aug. 14. (Random House, 310 pp., $3.95)*

The Great Imposter: The Amazing Careers of Ferdinand Waldo Demara. By Robt. Crichton. Life of imposter who served under stolen credentials as physician, teacher, monk. June 23. (Random House, 218 pp., $3.95)†

The Hunt. By Richard B. Erno. Michigan hunter attempts to relive early, tragic experience. July 30. (Crown, 220 pp., $3.50)*

Image of America. By R. L. Bruckberger. Trans. from French by C. G. Paulding & Virgilia Peterson. Portrait drawn by Dominican priest, chaplain general of World War II French resistance. July 13. (Viking, 277 pp., $4.50)†

The Life of Girolamo Savonarola. By (Marchese) Roberto Ridolfi. Trans. from Italian by Cecil Grayson. Medici descendent's laudatory biog. of controversial Renaissance Florentine monk. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 328 pp., $7.50)†

Saturday Night & Sunday Morning. By Allan Sillitoe. Young worker rebels ludicrously against almost everything. Aug. 17. (Knopf, 239 pp., $3.75)*

Stendhal: Notes on a Novelist. By Robert M. Adams. Critical essays on French writer Marie-Henri Beyle. July 21. (Noonday, 228 pp., $4)†

The Tents of Wickedness. By Peter de Vries. Comic novel concerning ex-urbanite columnist & ex-girlfriend. July 16. (Little, Brown, 276 pp., $3.75)*

Wake Up, Stupid. By Mark Harris. Droll correspondence of college English professor who used to be a boxer. July 20. (Knopf, Borzoi Paperbook, 239 pp., $1.45)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction